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The Compiler.
H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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MONDAY MORNING, MAR. 18, 1861.

DR. NEVIN'S SPEECH.
We publish this morning the able speech of Rev. Dr. J. W. Nevin, of Lancaster, in the Democratic State Convention, held at Harrisburg, on the 21st and 22d of February. It is a cheering sight, (to use the language of the Chambersburg Times) when all measures of compromise have been steadily refused by the party in power, and when the only hope appears to be with the Democracy, to see such men as Rev. Dr. Nevin coming out and declaring their belief that the course advised by the Democratic party is the only course which will restore individual and national credit, avert the impending calamities of civil discord, and give peace and prosperity to the country. Dr. Nevin is known to the community as one of the ablest men in the German Reformed Church, as well as one of the greatest men of the country. A patient and laborious scholar, a vigorous, correct and original thinker, and in fact known throughout the State as a man of marked ability; his very name is a tower of strength. He is no politician. During his whole past life he has never mingled in political warfare: although at one time a member of the old line Whig party, he has, since it ceased to exist, attached himself to no other similar organization; and he only consented to be chosen a delegate to the late Democratic State Convention, in order that he might raise his voice in favor of those measures he deemed necessary for the rescue of our financial and commercial interests, and, indeed, our very liberties, from the destruction which threatens them. In giving his reasons for the course he has pursued, he says:
"In ordinary times, I should not have considered myself at liberty, indeed, to take part in the proceedings of any such political body. But Mr. President, there are no ordinary times. We are in the midst of a crisis which goes beyond all ordinary party questions and issues—a crisis which is radical and revolutionary in its nature—a crisis which reaches to the very foundations of our political existence, and which, in this view, challenges the concern and invokes the active interest of every man in the country, in his personal character of citizen and patriot. The time has come when all who have any interest at stake in the safety of the country are bound to apply both mind and heart to the perilous condition of the country, and to join hand, also, so far as God may have given them any sort of power for the purpose, to the solemn, all-necessary task of saving it. If it still be possible, from hopeless confusion and ruin."
Having thus explained the appearance of this eminent divine in the late Convention, we would direct the special attention of our readers to the able speech he delivered before that body, published on our first page, and ask for it a candid and attentive perusal. Looking at our difficulties and dangers from a rational point of view, his keen and earnest gaze pierces through the subtleties which envelop the great questions now before the people, and his logical mind presents them in language so plain that he who runs may read. There is no political clap-net in his address; it sounds like the language of some great statesman, dealing with grave and weighty facts; there is no effort at display, the sole object of the orator being to state the momentous issues of disunion and civil war, in plain and simple language; and, above all, there is a tone of christianity pervading every sentence which adds force and beauty to every argument he presents. Let it meet with a general perusal, then, and it cannot but have a good effect.
We have a fine exhibition of the nationality of the Republican party in the U. S. Senate. Every chairman is from an extreme northern State—even Pennsylvania is over-looked. Worst of all, the notorious disunionist, SUMNER, of Massachusetts, is made chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, a position ranking next in importance to Secretary of State! And this Abolitionist and national slanderer is therefore to be one of the principal men to deal with the foreign affairs of the nation! No other party that ever existed would have thought of doing such an act.
The Providence Post says that all through the inaugural thought haunts it "that Mr. Lincoln is talking from a platform. If he had first put himself right; if he had first conceded to the South what she rightfully demands; if he had planted himself on the proposition of the Peace Congress, or some other reasonable ground; if he had used his influence to secure the passage of a compromise measure by Congress; if, in other words, he had first removed the reasonable cause of Southern discontent; what he says in his inaugural would have sounded much better. But failing in his duty here, he cannot hope to argue secession out of existence. His arguments and his appeals are powerless. The South will not consent to be governed by the Chicago platform. It demands something better; and with no concession on his part, in this direction, it will never yield to his arguments, his appeals, or the thunder of his canon."
"The true intent and meaning" of the inaugural it puzzles the most astute to solve. Mr. Douglas has been carefully analyzing it for some time, but is by no means sure in his conclusions; he thinks it means peace—he is certain it does, if he understands it. But here is the rub—does he really understand it? Mr. Douglas concludes from the inaugural that Mr. Lincoln will not attempt to collect the revenue by force. Mr. Lincoln's friends—advisers and advocates—such, for instance, as the N. Y. Post, express a conviction that the revenue will be collected without qualification or hesitation.
A Republican meeting in Chicago, on the 25th ult., passed resolutions in favor of coercion and against any compromise or secession. Let this be kept in mind!

An Infamous Letter—Enemies of the Country.
The Cincinnati Enquirer says that the Legislature of Michigan refused the request of Virginia to send delegates to the Peace Convention which has just adjourned at Washington. After the refusal, it was discovered by the radical Republicans at Washington that there was danger that those who favored compromise would be in the majority in the Convention; and, on consultation, the Senators from Michigan telegraphed the Governor of that State to get the Legislature to reconsider its action and send delegates. The same Senators also wrote the Governor, explaining more at length the reasons why Michigan should send delegates. The letter of Senator Chandler we give below. It is one of those productions that stick to the authors to curse them while living and blast their memories when dead. The letter unveils the secret motives of the radical Republicans. They want no pacification and compromise, and think blood-letting is absolutely essential to make the Union worth a rush. It will be seen that the great solicitude of the radical Republicans was not to save the Union from dissolution, but to "save the Republican party from rupture." These are "stiff backed men" who would sooner see the Union slide, and their country disgraced and destroyed by civil war, than that their party should be set back a hair's breadth. It is their party, not their country, with its glorious recollections, that commands their homage and care; and they are the men who defeat pacification and compromise. Let them be marked as enemies of their country! The following is Chandler's infamous letter:
WASHINGTON, February 11, 1861.
My Dear Governor:—Governor, I beg pardon and myself telegraphed you on Sunday, at the point of departure for New York, to send delegates to the Peace or Compromise Congress. They admit that we were right, and they wrong; that no Republican State should have sent delegates; but they are here, and don't get away. Ohio, Indiana, and Rhode Island are coming in, and there are others of Illinois, and now they beg us, for God's sake, to come to their rescue and save the Republican party from rupture. I hope they will send delegates; but in no, the whole thing was gotten up against my judgment and advice, and will end in thin smoke. Still, I hope, as a matter of courtesy to some of our erring brethren, that you will send the delegates.
Truly, your friend,
"His Excellency, Austin Blair."
P. S.—Some of the manufacturing States think that a fight might be useful. Without a little blood-letting this Union will not, in my estimation, be worth a rush.

Opposition to the Laws.
We desire to call particular attention to the fact that fifty-three of the leading Republicans in Congress have voted against the following resolutions, reported by the majority of the Committee of thirty-three:
Resolved, That the faithful observance on the part of all the States of all their constitutional obligations to each other, and to the Federal Government, is essential to the peace of the country.
Resolved, That each State be also respectfully requested to enact such laws as will prevent and punish any attempt whatever in such State to recognize or set on foot the lawless invasion of any other State or Territory.
Here we find the most of the prominent Republican members of Congress voting against a proposition, that it is the duty of every State to obey the laws of the government; and yet those men are the ones who most loudly call for the interpretation of the Federal power against those who are in rebellion to the Constitution in the South. They are in favor of obliging the Southern people to obey the laws, but want to evade all those that conflict with their own bigoted views. Yet these Republican politicians whose mad designs have brought the country to its present depressed condition, and who howl so vigorously in denunciation of the institutions of the South, have the impudence to claim to be the especial advocates of the integrity of the government. They oppose all measures intended to give our brethren brethren their just rights in the occupation of the Federal patrimony, have elected a President upon the issue that the decisions of the Supreme Court are of no validity, voted that it is not the duty of the States to repeal their unconstitutional enactments, and then cry loudly that the administration must use the strong arm of the nation to oblige the people in other sections to obey the authorities that they themselves defy! Can it be possible that such men can retain the confidence of any part of the American nation?—Erie Observer.

Henry J. Myers, Esq.
The following deserved compliment to the faithful and popular Representative of this county in the Legislature, we find in the last York Gazette:
Henry J. Myers, of Adams.—Among the Democratic members of the House of Representatives none stands higher than Henry J. Myers, Esq. of Adams. His inflexible integrity and unswerving devotion to his duties have won for him a high position at his post, ready and willing to do his whole duty to his party and constituents. This word of commendation is due to one whose record fully entitles him to be greeted at home and abroad as a "good and faithful servant." Such a representative is an honor to the State, and the country which clothed him with the duties and powers of a legislator.
The Hanover Citizen copies the above paragraph from the Gazette, and prefaces it as follows:
Henry J. Myers, of Adams.—The following from the York Gazette is so just and well-timed, and accords so exactly with our own estimation of this man's private and official, of the estimable gentleman to whom it relates, that we experience more than an ordinary degree of satisfaction in transferring it to our columns. Mr. Myers is deserving of the respect and confidence not alone of the Democratic portion of his immediate constituency, but of every man of every party who admires devotion to principle, fidelity to trust, intelligence, integrity and the blended qualities which dignify a representative position.
The hyena-like howl with which certain Black Republican papers have followed ex-President Buchanan even to his retirement at Westland, shows such utter lack of ordinary decency, not to say generosity, that sympathy even from political opponents will be extended towards the venerable statesman whose political life closed on the fourth of March.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES!
The Democrats of Biddeford, Maine, carried their ticket on Monday last.
Lawrenceville, Pa., which last fall gave Lincoln 213 majority, on Tuesday elected Democratic local officers.
The annual election was held at Burlington, New Jersey, on Tuesday last. The Democrats elected their entire ticket, a thing never before done within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and that too by an average majority of about one hundred.
At the local elections in Saratoga county, N. Y., last week, the vote stood—Democrats, 728; Republicans, 571. Lincoln had 1,346 majority last November.
The election at Harrisburg, on Friday, resulted in the triumph of the Democrats, who carried all of the five councilmen, five of the assessors, and a majority of the election officers in every ward but the fifth.
"Knocked in the Head!"
Under this bold caption, the Star had an article, a few weeks ago, in which it was asserted, that when the Committee of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention visited among others at Washington, the venerable statesman of Michigan, Gen. Cass, that gentleman, speaking of the resolutions of the Convention, declared "that he could not stand upon any such a platform, as he believed the aim of the Federal Government was strong enough to prevent Treason, call it Secession, or anything else."
This was a falsehood out of the whole cloth. Gen. Cass used no such language, but, on the contrary, heartily approved the resolutions of the Convention. By the following, from the Political Union, the story of the Star is most effectively "knocked in the head!"
It has been extensively telegraphed that when the delegation of the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention paid their visit to Gen. Cass, in Washington City, the venerable and distinguished Secretary expressed his dissent from the resolutions of the Pennsylvania resolutions, and intimated that he could not stand upon such a platform. This statement is entirely untrue. We are informed by a gentleman of the Pennsylvania delegation—who was present when Gen. Cass made his remarks, that so far from expressing disapproval of the platform of the Pennsylvania Democracy, he gave it his warmest and most cordial approval.
The United States Senate, on Thursday last, passed the following resolution—yeas 21, nays 10:
"Whereas the souls occupied by Messrs. Brown and Davis, of Miss.; Mallory, of Florida; Pickens, of South Carolina; and Benjamin, of Louisiana, members of the Senate, have become ex-ante, therefore resolved, that the Secretary be directed to omit their names respectively from the roll."
The Republican Senators refused to consider Mr. Douglas' resolution, calling for information upon the subject of the intention of the executive in regard to the sequestration, occupation, holding and possession of forts, property and places of the United States in the seceded States. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, contended that the roll was eminently proper, and that the people of the country were deeply interested in knowing whether they were to have peace or war.
Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, the well-known German patriotic orator of the Presidential campaign, denoted the first-class mission to Southern as a share of the spoils, pretty much in the style of his late telegraphic dispatch to the Governor of Wisconsin, demanding to be made a Commissioner in the Peace Convention, as follows, viz:
"Send Commissioners; one one of them to strengthen our side."
Mr. Schurz is hardly a citizen of the United States. He is an exile from Austria, said to have fled his country to avoid a prosecution for fraud and abetting the escape of prisoners. His offense not being a political one under Austria's laws, the government has refused to extend to him the amnesty it has extended to so many other Austrian exiles in the United States.
What Next?—It is rumored that it is contemplated by the Committee on Banks in our State Legislature, to authorize the Banks of the Commonwealth to issue fifteen percent of their circulation in notes of the denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5. This is a step backward that is wholly indefensible, in view of the superabundance of specie in the country. But we have no hope from the present Republican Legislature, and are prepared for any outrage on public sentiment.

Ten Thousand for Adams.—Encouraged by the recent action of the Legislature in reference to the Tonnage Tax question, the New York and Erie Railroad Company, it is understood, will apply to be released from the annual payment of \$10,000 to the State of Pennsylvania for the privilege of passing through its territory.
Confession of a Murder.—A hotel keeper residing near Oxford, Indiana, confessed, a few days ago, to having murdered a Dr. Rowe who boarded with him. The murderer was committed about a year ago, and King said he was assisted in the killing by two other persons, instigated by the knowledge that the doctor had about \$2,000 on his person at the time.
The State of Texas is out of the Union. From New Orleans it is stated that the people have ratified the ordinance of secession by a majority of 40,000 to 45,000. General Houston has resigned the Governorship.
It is rumored one day, and contradicted the next, that President Lincoln intends appointing the Hon. J. J. Crittenden a seat on the Supreme Bench of the United States.
There was great excitement in the Virginia Convention on the 5th in regard to Lincoln's inaugural. Mr. Goggin, the candidate of the Union party for Governor last spring, offered resolutions against coercion, &c.
The Star still fails to publish President Lincoln's celebrated speech at Columbus. It must have "hurt" the Abolitionists of that establishment, sure!
Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, Republican member of Congress, predicts that Crittenden's compromise would be carried in Illinois by fifty thousand majority. Only let the people get hold of it, and they will settle the controversy.
In the House, at Harrisburg, a few days since, Mr. Widley offered a resolution that the Legislature adjourn on the 2d of April. Laid over under the rules.
We are under renewed obligations to H. J. MYERS, Esq., for continued Legislative favors.

ALL THE WORLD.
On the 16th, sixteen hundred persons, men, women and children, were supplied with soup from the free soup house at Cincinnati. Cause—hard times.
There are 1500 carriage makers out of employment in New Haven.
A Union applied by force would be deplored.—Wm. H. Seward.
The majority in Arkansas in favor of a State Convention was 11,586.
Coal Oil is said to be a sure destroyer of bed-bugs. Apply plentifully with a small brush or feather in the places where they do most congregate. The cure is effectual and permanent. Gilt frames, chandeliers, &c., rubbed lightly with coal oil, will not be disturbed by flies.
Yesterday was "St. Patrick's day in the morning."
The floating battery at Charleston has proven a failure.
Harrisburg, Pa., March 14.—The East Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session here, is attended by over two hundred preachers.—Bishop Simpson presides.
The Hon. Thomas Corwin, it is stated, has declined the appointment of Minister to Mexico, tendered to him by Mr. Lincoln. It is fair to presume that he does not wish to visit that distracted country, where he might, on the part of guerrillas and bandits, be welcomed with "bloody hands to a hospitable grave." He evidently has not forgotten the Mexican war.
Cassius M. Clay has been appointed Minister to Spain.
Pretty much every member of Congress is a candidate for office. We have never known the time when so large a proportion of the legislative branch of the government were open applicants for Executive favor.—N. Y. Evening Post.
The Charleston Courier acknowledges the receipt of a mass of green paper from a gentleman of that city, who says he has been gathering the delicious food from the dining vases for three weeks.
John Barnitz, formerly a merchant at Hanover, died there on Tuesday.
Wm. Bartgis, a well-known citizen of Frederick, died last Sunday, aged 59.
Experiments are about to be made at Vincennes, France, with a steel cannon, which, we are told, will blow both Whitworth and Armstrong out of water.
The Massachusetts Legislature has modified the Personal Liberty law of that State.
Hon. Wm. L. Yancy, of Alabama, has been appointed Minister to England under the Southern Confederacy.
Vander Meek, the fat boy recently exhibiting at Barnum's Museum, died the other day. The boy was seven years old, weighed 240 pounds, and died of excessive fatness.
The N. Y. Tribune says it prefers the preservation of the Chicago Platform to "FIFTY CROONS." This is the difference between parties—one willing to surrender all for the Union, the other not even a rotten plank in its platform!
The Virginia Convention, the other day, voted by yeas 107 to nays 10, the thanks of the State to Hon. J. J. Crittenden for his patriotic efforts to bring about a just and honorable adjustment of our national difficulties.
Henry Auker, an old and respectable citizen of Jamaica county, was murdered for his money in his house on Saturday night week. Samuel Lovering and John Bowler have been arrested and committed on suspicion of having committed the bloody deed.
A Washington correspondent of the Tribune writes:
"There is a great fever among the Republicans in the city on account of the orders of the retirement of the troops from Fort Sumter. Every man is frenzied at the bare idea of such a thing."
The Commercial concludes that if Fort Sumter is surrendered, Fort Pickens must be given up, and therefore the secessionists are at an end. The revolution in the South is successful. The Southern Confederacy is a rival sovereign Republic on this continent.
We need not say that we receive this intelligence (the proposed evacuation) with great satisfaction, which is enhanced by the reasons assigned in explanation of the decision to which the administration is said to have come in the premises. In making such a concession to the cause of conciliation and the preservation of the public peace, the federal government will strengthen itself in the hearts of the people throughout the States in which a spirit of apprehension now prevails.
A Washington letter, dated Thursday last, says:
Gen. Scott, in reply to a note of inquiry from a southern citizen, states that Fort Sumter is to be evacuated. So that point is settled.
The Southern Commissioners.—WASHINGTON, March 14.—The southern commissioners, Messrs. Forsythe and Crawford, sent yesterday an official note asking recognition and stating that the secretary of the commission was called to-day at the State Department for a reply. The response was a request for time to consider their proposition: which was accorded.
The opinion prevails that the administration will refer the whole matter to the Senate for advice.
When the southern commissioners reached Washington under Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration, the Republicans said the President ought to be impeached for not hanging them. Why don't Lincoln hang those who arrived there since his inauguration? Why don't the Republicans impeach Lincoln?
Ex-Secretary Floyd's Defense.
WASHINGTON, March 8th.—Ex-Secretary Floyd published a statement indicating the acceptance in favor of Russell, Mayors & Co., and of their legality. Instead of there being \$600,000 of them out standing, he undertakes to show that there are only about \$600,000. He declares that the contractors have secured these by assignments of property ample for their protection, and that if the government will permit the earnings of the trains for the year 1861 to be assigned to the contractors, they will be liquidated in any way without recourse to the assignments.
He makes it appear also that the government owes the contractors upwards of half a million dollars, which is equivalent to the cash value of the Indian Trust Bonds, of the abstractions of which Mr. Floyd repudiates all previous knowledge. He denounces the conduct and proceedings of the secret committee with great severity, and says that their sole object was political persecution and defamation.
President Lincoln, it is reported, intends calling an extra session of Congress, in May or June.

Important from Washington.
WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Administration has decided to withdraw the United States troops from Fort Sumter, acting thereupon under advice from Gen. Scott, proclamaed under late despatches from Major Anderson. The movement is also designed to conciliate the Border States, and to give them a proof that the policy of President Lincoln and his Cabinet is one of peace.
WASHINGTON, March 11.—An official letter from Major Anderson, received on Saturday, says that he has only fifty men left, that the fort is out of ammunition, and that the reinforcements, which were on their way, have been abandoned. The latter course, it is thought, will be adopted from inevitable necessity by the advice of Lieut. General Scott. There is, however, a conflict of opinion among the Republicans on this question, and no conclusions have been arrived at in the Cabinet council.
The Patriot & Union remarks:
Who would have thought, after all the abuse heaped upon Mr. Buchanan and his Administration for not indicating a civil war, by sending reinforcements to Fort Sumter, that the very first official act of Lincoln's Administration would have been the issuing of orders for the evacuation of that stronghold by the United States troops under command of Maj. Anderson? And yet such appears to be the fact. * * * This act of the Republican Administration is a crime of descent from the position taken before the 4th of March (but not the property and places belonging to the Federal Government were to be retained at all hazards and at every cost. It is an act of self humiliation necessarily following so much impudent vaporing.
The New York Express says the rumor of the proposed evacuation made Wall Street jump with joy on Monday. Dead stocks started to life and living ones run up from 2 to 3 per cent. Trade, corn, grain, everything, instead of "hawking," were all dancing with delight. But the "howls" of the rebel Republicans will, it is feared, knock every thing dead again. The same paper adds:
If General Scott gives it his judgment that Fort Sumter can only be reinforced at an expense of thousands of lives—American lives—the lives of men who are his own countrymen, and the countrymen of Mr. Lincoln—how will it not be the extreme of folly, the extreme of wickedness, to follow him in that judgment to that of the rebel Republicans will, it is feared, knock every thing dead again. The same paper adds:
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